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FIRST YEAR LATIN BOOKS:

THEIR METHOD AND ARRANGEMENT

BY

RALPH STANLEY BAUER

THESIS FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS

IN THE

COLLEGE OF LITERATURE AND ARTS

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

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ENTITLED First Year Latin Books: their Method and Arrangement

IS APPROVED BY ME AS FULFILLING THIS PART OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE

OF Bachelor of Arts

Herbert J. Barton.

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT OF Latin.

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Introduction.

The purpose of this study is to show the prevalent methods and arrangements of first year Latin books now in use. Eleven modern Latin books have been examined, and, where possible, have been compared with Richards' "Latin Lessons and Tables," a book of forty years ago. The eleven books are as follows: Collar & Daniell's "First Year Latin," 1901; Tuell & Fowler's "A First Book in Latin," 1893; Bennett's "Foundations of Latin," 1900; Smiley & Storke's "Beginners' Latin Book," 1898; Tetlow's "Latin Lessons," 1884; Jones' "First Lessons in Latin," 1899; Scudder's "Latin Reader," 1896; Hamer's "Easy Steps in Latin," 1901; Coy's "Latin Lessons," 1895; Harper & Burgess' "Inductive Latin Method," 1888; and Lowe & Butler's "Bellum Helvetium," 1890. Some of the books examined cannot be introduced into all of our comparisons in tables and elsewhere because of the impossibility of finding a common basis of comparison. This is especially true of Harper & Burgess and Bellum Helvetium. It is also necessary to omit Coy from many portions of the tables and other comparisons. In this study, we have sought to show the usual method of treatment of each subject, and have endeavored to point

out unusual methods when such occur. Tables show how the books examined vary in order of subjects and in the amount of space devoted to each subject. In discussing syntax, only the most important relations are considered, the less important ones being taken up only in the tables, while those which are treated by only a few of the books and are generally considered of little importance, are, in most cases, left out altogether. The value of each book in actual work is not discussed in this study. When, in tables or elsewhere, a certain number of pages are said to be devoted to a subject, all of the pages in all of the lessons bearing directly upon the subject are counted, except in the table giving the amount of space devoted to each syntactical relation, where the exact amount of space given to each subject is stated. It is believed that the general plan stated above gives us a much more exact knowledge of the relative importance attached to most subjects by various authors, than could a consideration of the sections devoted to grammar alone, since, by the plan pursued, account is taken of all exercises naturally pertaining to each subject. We make exception of syntactical relations, because we believe that the amount of regular discussion of them in each book is a matter of considerable importance.

General Remarks on the Books.

The usual lesson in Collar & Daniell, Tuell & Fowler, Scudder, and Smiley & Storke, includes a vocabulary, grammatical material including rules and model sentences, and Latin-English and English-Latin exercises. Collar & Daniell devote two pages to each lesson. Tuell & Fowler divide their book into chapters, which in the above statement we have considered lessons, because of their similarity to lessons, both in form and length. Smiley & Storke's lessons average about two and one half pages in length. Scudder averages almost four pages to the lesson.

Hamer is in a class by itself. Its lessons are very brief, averaging little more than a page. No regular plan of arrangement of details in each lesson is followed. Some lessons are on grammar, some on derivatives, some on composition, some on reading, some on English poems pertaining to Roman life, and others are based upon two or more of these subjects.

Tetlow & Jones both follow the plan of referring the pupil to Latin grammars for most of his grammatical material. They both, however, give many model sentences.

Harper & Burgess and Bellum Helveticum are both

inductive books, the former being more extremely so than the latter. Little grammar in the usual form is given in either book, the notes on the text taking the place of the regular rules usually found. Coy is somewhat like the books just mentioned, but the general plan of his lessons is, in many respects, similar to that of the lessons in Collar & Daniell.

Bennett occupies a unique place among beginners' books. It is a systematic manual of grammar, interspersed with exercises. The order in which constructions are discussed depends upon where they come in classification.

Richards is a series of exercises with notes and tables.

Below is a table, showing several important facts concerning the various books examined: —

	Collar & Daniell.	Bennett.	Buell & Fowler.	Smiley & Stokes.	Tetlow.	Coy.	Harper & Burgess.	Bellum Helvetium.	Hamer.	Richards.	Jones.	Scudder.
Pages of lessons.	202	181	204	224	241	253	278	199	127	94	182	203
Total pages.	311	219	259	282	340	330	323	279	182	129	238	284
Pages on first declension of nouns.	6	2	4	2+	1	7½		2+	2		4	1½
Pages on second declension of nouns.	6	2+	7	4	1+	6+		2+	3		5-½	9
Pages on third declension of nouns.	8	7	24	14½	6	9		2½	3		7	14½
Pages on first and second declension of adjectives.	2	3	6	3-	2+	4		2+	2		3	6
Pages on third declension of adjectives.	2	4½	9	3-	5-	2+		2½	1		3	7
Pages on fourth declension of nouns.	2	2	2+	2+	2+	2+		2	1		1+	4
Pages on fifth declension of nouns.	2	2	2+	3½	2	3-		2	1		1½	3½
Pages on the conjugations.	62	55-	131	107	36	76			21		53	125-
Pages of introductory matter.	18	7	7½	6-	6½	4	0	4½	4		2½	5-
Words in general vocabulary.	1951	1555	669	1489	1978	1477	957	957	1366	1000	1418	2033
Superfluous forms in vocabulary.	59	25-	3	29	32	16	10	19	51	34	8	87
Proper nouns and adjectives in vocabulary.	148	200	44	106	190	109	45-	42	162	80	168	217
Pages of Latin-English translation in lessons.	24	16½	42½	36	31	36	11½	19	10½	19	43½	38
Pages of English-Latin translation in lessons.	13	14½	33½	22	33⅔	26	31	41	7½	11	19½	23
Extra Reading	32	18	6	11	13	12	4	0	0	0	16	0

Note. — The numbers used in the above table, refering to conjugations and declensions, include all matter of any kind in lessons on those subjects.

Introductions.

The usual introduction contains the Latin alphabet or a statement of the differences between the English and the Latin alphabets, the quantities of vowels, the pronunciation of consonants, the rules for syllabication and accent, and sometimes a brief statement of the meaning of case and gender. The following books have such introductions: Bennett, Tuell & Fowler, Smiley & Storke, Tetlow, Coy, Bellum Helveticum, Harper, Jones, Scudder, and Collar & Daniell. The regular introduction in Collar & Daniell is preceded by thirteen pages on "Essentials of Grammar," which, as the authors say, apply in the main both to English and to Latin Grammar. Harper & Burgess' "Inductive Latin Method" has no regular introduction, the pupil being plunged directly in medias res. Richards gives as introductory matter references on the English method of pronunciation and syllabication in the notes to his first lesson. In this study, all connected introductory matter, whether called an introduction by the author or not, is considered an introduction.

Declension or Conjugation First?

The following books introduce declension before conjugation: Collar & Daniell, Bennett, Tuell

& Fowler, Smiley & Storke, Bellum Helveticum, Hamer, Jones, and Scudder. The following introduce conjugation before declension, Tetlow, Coy, and Richards. Harper & Burgess introduce verb forms and noun forms scattered through their lessons in such a way as to render any statement that declension precedes conjugation or vice versa, impossible.

Nouns and Adjectives.

The treatment of nouns and adjectives does not vary to any marked degree, except that the paradigms are more scattered in some books than in others, as will be seen by the following table, which gives the number of the page upon which each declension is introduced.

	Collar & Daniell.	Bennett.	Tuell & Fowler.	Smiley & Storke.	Tetlow.	Coy	Bellum Helvetium.	Harnes.	Jones.	Scudder.
First Declension of Nouns.	22	8	8	17	12	20	29	11	3-	11
Second " " " .	32	10	16	23	16	28	31	17	9	19
Third " " " .	60	16	26	35-	31	38	40	28	35-	47
Fourth " " " .	98	23	73	56	67	70	66	43	76	72
Fifth " " " .	110	24	80	86	72	63	51	44	77	76
First and Second Declension of Adjectives	34	13	18	25-	21	30	34	21	14	25-
Third Declension " " .	72	26	50	77	51	132	41	46	60	65-

Coy and Bellum Helvetium both introduce the fifth before the fourth declension. All of the others follow the usual order. The first and second declensions of adjectives invariably follow closely the second declension of nouns and precede the third declension. The third declension of adjectives, however, does not hold any fixed place in all of the books. It usually follows the third declension of nouns and precedes the fourth, but in Bennett, Coy, and Hamer, it is preceded by both the fourth and fifth declensions. In Smiley & Storke, it is given between the fourth and fifth declensions. Only Hamer gives the plural of any declension to be learned later than the singular. Hamer follows this plan, however, only in the first declension, where she probably does so in order to make the introduction to the declensions easier. Tuell & Fowler abounds in questions and suggestions on the declensions. Collar & Daniell introduce only nominative forms in their first lesson on the first declension. Their treatment of the declensions is the slowest and most scattered found in any of the books examined. It should be noticed that Bellum Helvetium is brief and rapid in its discussion of the declensions, introducing all noun and adjective declensions in lessons four to twenty-four inclusive. Few paradigms are given in the lessons in Bellum Helvetium, but a long list is given in the appendix.

Verbs.

In our study of verbs, the plans followed by Richards, Bellum Helveticum, and Harper & Burgess, make it seem best that consideration of these three books be entirely omitted from this part of our work.

Except in their arrangement of the conjugations, the nine books examined vary little. Their comments on the conjugations, their statements of the methods by which the conjugations are built up, their helps to the pupil in learning the conjugations, are essentially the same.

The arrangement of the conjugations is, however, a matter in which there is wide variation. Below is a series of tables showing the exact page upon which each portion of each conjugation is introduced in the nine books studied:

First Conjugation.

			Collar & Daniell.	Bennett.	Duell & Fowler.	Smiley & Storke.	Tetlow.	Coy.	Hamer.	Jones.	Scudder.
Indicative.	Active	Present	24	49	29	20	9	13	24	20	35
		Imperfect	44	"	32	"	26	15	25	23	"
		Future	46	"	34	49	"	17	26	"	"
		Perfect	48	"	37	64	33	47	31	26	66
		Pluperfect	76	"	41	"	"	52	"	"	"
		Future Perfect	"	"	"	"	"	54	"	"	"
	Passive	Present	82	53	50	89	26	83	52	52	83
		Imperfect	"	"	53	"	"	85	"	"	"
		Future	"	"	56	"	"	"	53	"	84
		Perfect	94	"	59	"	33	95	54	53	"
		Pluperfect	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
		Future Perfect	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Subjunctive.	Active	Present	112	51	155	158	123	159	40	48	150
		Imperfect	114	"	"	"	"	97	"	"	"
		Perfect	116	"	"	"	"	160	"	"	"
		Pluperfect	"	"	"	"	"	147	"	"	"
	Passive.	Present	112	53	138	159	"	159	53	56	155
		Imperfect	114	"	"	"	"	98	"	"	"
		Perfect	116	"	"	"	"	160	"	"	"
		Pluperfect	"	"	"	"	"	148	"	"	156

First Conjugation (Continued).

			Allen & Daniell.	Bennett.	Fowler & Fowler	Smiley & Storke	Tetlow	Coy.	Hamer.	Jones.	Scudder
Active	Imperative	Present.	134	5-1	163	192	45-	214	5-6	28	67
		Future.	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"
	Infinitive	Present.	126	"	118	120	132	80	5-7	30	119
		Perfect.	"	"	"	"	"	146	"	"	"
		Future.	"	"	"	"	"	151	"	"	"
Passive	Imperative	Present.	134	55-	163	193	45-	214	60	55-	85-
		Future.	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"
	Infinitive	Present.	126	"	118	121	132	119	"	"	123
		Perfect.	"	"	"	"	"	147	"	"	"
		Future.	"	"	"	"	"	151	"	"	"
Participles	Present Active.		138	5-1	128	131	58	87	5-7	30	130
	Future " .		"	"	"	"	88	"	"	"	"
	Perfect Passive.		"	55-	"	"	35-	"	60	55-	"
	Gerundive.		"	"	185-	"	88	"	"	"	"
Gerund			144	5-1	"	198	101	80	5-7	"	135-
Supine			146	"	189	201	110	88	"	"	136

Second Conjugation.

			Collar & Daniell.	Bennett.	Duell & Fowler.	Smiley & Storke.	Tetlow.	Coz.	Hames.	Jones.	Sadler.
Indicative.	Active	Present.	28	57	73	22	9	18	24	70	37
		Imperfect.	44	"	75	"	27	19	25	"	38
		Future.	46	"	"	49	"	"	26	"	"
		Perfect.	50	"	77	68	34	47	31	"	70
		Pluperfect.	76	"	"	"	"	52	"	"	"
		Future Perfect.	"	"	"	"	"	54	"	"	"
	Passive	Present.	82	60	79	96	27	83	52	73	89
		Imperfect.	"	"	82	"	"	85	"	"	"
		Future.	"	"	"	"	"	"	53	"	"
		Perfect.	94	"	85	97	34	95	54	"	"
		Pluperfect.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
		Future Perfect.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	90
Subjunctive.	Active	Present.	112	58	160	161	123	159	40	70	150
		Imperfect.	114	"	"	"	"	97	"	"	"
		Perfect.	116	"	"	"	"	160	"	"	"
		Pluperfect.	"	"	"	"	"	147	"	"	"
	Passive	Present.	112	60	"	"	"	160	53	73	153
		Imperfect.	114	"	"	"	"	98	"	"	"
		Perfect.	116	"	"	"	"	160	"	"	"
		Pluperfect.	"	"	"	"	"	148	"	"	156

Second Conjugation (Continued).

			Collar & Daniell.	Ben-nett.	Tuell & Fowler.	Smiley & Stoke.	Tet-low.	Coy	Hamm	Jones	Scud-der.
Active	Imperative	Present	134	58	163	192	45	214	56	70	70
		Future	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"
	Infinitive	Present	126	"	118	120	132	80	57	"	119
		Perfect	"	"	"	"	"	146	"	"	"
		Future	"	"	"	"	"	151	"	"	"
Passive	Imperative	Present	134	61	163	193	45	214	60	73	90
		Future	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"
	Infinitive	Present	126	"	118	121	132	119	"	"	123
		Perfect	"	"	"	"	"	147	"	"	"
		Future	"	"	"	"	"	151	"	"	"
Participles		Present Active	138	58	128	131	58	87	57	70	130
		Future Active	"	"	"	"	88	"	"	"	"
		Perfect Passive	"	61	"	"	35	"	60	73	"
		Gerundive	"	"	185	"	88	"	"	"	"
		Gerund	144	58	"	198	101		57	70	135
		Supine	146	"	189	201	110	88	"	"	136

Third Conjugation.

			Collar & Daniell.	Bennett.	Tuell & Fowler.	Smiley & Storke.	Tetlow.	Coy.	Hamer.	Jones.	Scudder.
Indicative.	Active	Present.	56	63	87	28	10	34	24	78	40
		Imperfect.	"	"	92	"	27	"	25	"	"
		Future.	"	"	"	54	"	36	26	"	"
		Perfect.	"	"	94	73	34	49	31	"	73
		Pluperfect.	76	"	"	"	"	52	"	"	"
		Future Perfect.	"	"	"	"	"	54	"	"	"
	Passive	Present.	86	66	99	104	27	83	52	80	93
		Imperfect.	"	"	"	"	"	85	"	"	"
		Future.	"	"	101	"	"	"	53	"	"
		Perfect.	94	"	"	"	34	95	54	"	"
		Pluperfect	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
		Future Perfect.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	94
Subjunctive.	Active	Present.	112	64	166	163	123	159	40	78	150
		Imperfect.	114	"	"	"	"	97	"	"	"
		Perfect	116	"	"	"	"	160	"	"	"
		Pluperfect	"	"	"	"	"	147	"	"	"
	Passive	Present.	112	67	"	"	"	160	33	80	153
		Imperfect	114	"	"	"	"	98	"	"	"
		Perfect	116	"	"	"	"	160	"	"	"
		Pluperfect.	"	"	"	"	"	148	"	"	156

Third Conjugation (Continued).

			Collar & Daniell	Ben-nett.	Tuell & Fowler.	Smiley & Stoke.	Tetlow.	Coy.	Harner.	Jones	Scud-der
Active	Imperative	Present	134	64	163	192	45	214	56	78	73
		Future	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"
	Infinitive	Present	126	"	122	120	132	80	57	"	119
		Perfect	"	"	"	"	"	146	"	"	"
		Future	"	"	"	"	"	151	"	"	"
Passive	Imperative	Present	134	67	163	193	45	214	60	80	94
		Future	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"
	Infinitive	Present	126	"	122	121	132	119	"	"	123
		Perfect	"	"	"	"	"	147	"	"	"
		Future	"	"	"	"	"	151	"	"	"
Participles	Present Active		138	64	128	131	58	87	57	78	130
	Future Active		"	"	"	"	88	"	"	"	"
	Perfect Passive		"	67	"	"	35	"	60	80	"
	Gerundive		"	"	185	"	88	"	"	"	"
Gerund			144	64	"	198	101		57	78	135
Supine			146	"	189	201	110	88	"	"	136

Fourth Conjugation.

			Collar & Daniell	Ben-nett.	Juell & Fowler.	Smiley & Stoke.	Tet-low.	Coy.	Hamm.	Jones.	Scud-der.
Indicative.	Active	Present.	74	69	109	40	11	26	24	82	44
		Imperfect.	"	"	112	"	27	"	25	"	"
		Future.	"	"	"	54	"	36	26	"	"
		Perfect.	"	"	"	79	34	49	31	"	77
		Pluperfect.	76	"	"	"	"	52	"	"	"
		Future Perfect.	"	"	"	80	"	54	"	"	"
	Passive	Present.	90	72	115	111	27	84	52	"	98
		Imperfect.	"	"	"	"	"	83	"	"	"
		Future	"	"	"	"	"	"	53	"	"
		Perfect.	94	"	"	"	34	95	54	"	"
		Pluperfect	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
		Future Perfect.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	99
Subjunctive.	Active	Present.	112	70	172	167	124	159	40	"	150
		Imperfect.	114	"	"	"	"	97	"	"	"
		Perfect	116	"	"	"	"	160	"	"	"
		Pluperfect	"	"	"	"	"	147	"	"	"
	Passive	Present.	112	73	"	"	"	160	55	"	155
		Imperfect	114	"	"	"	"	98	"	"	"
		Perfect	116	"	"	"	"	160	"	"	"
		Pluperfect	"	"	"	"	"	148	"	"	156

Fourth Conjugation (Continued).

			Collar & Daniell.	Ben-nett.	Tuell & Fowler.	Smiley & Stoke.	Tet-low.	Coy.	Hamer.	Jones.	Scud-der.
Active	Imperative	Present	134	70	163	192	45	214	56	82	77
		Future	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"
	Infinitive	Present	126	"	122	120	132	80	57	"	119
		Perfect	"	"	"	"	"	146	"	"	"
		Future	"	"	"	"	"	151	"	"	"
Passive	Imperative	Present	134	73	163	193	45	214	60	"	99
		Future	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"
	Infinitive	Present	126	"	122	121	132	119	"	"	123
		Perfect	"	"	"	"	"	147	"	"	"
		Future	"	"	"	"	"	151	"	"	"
Participles	Present Active		138	70	128	131	58	87	57	"	130
	Future Active		"	"	"	"	88	"	"	"	"
	Perfect Passive		"	73	"	"	35	"	60	"	"
	Gerundive		"	"	185	"	88	"	"	"	"
Gerund			144	70	"	198	101		57	"	135
Supine.			146	"	189	201	110	88	"	"	136

The Conjugation of the Verb Sum.

		Collard Daniell	Bennett.	Tuell & Fowler	Smiley & Stokes	Tetlow.	Coy.	Hanes.	Jones.	Scudder
Indicative	Present	36	45	12	60	11	51	14	34	32
	Imperfect	42	"	22	"	26	"	15	"	"
	Future	"	"	24	"	"	53	"	"	"
	Perfect	53	"	38	85	33	55	38	"	62
	Pluperfect	76	"	41	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Future Perfect	"	"	"	"	"	56	"	"	"
Subjunctive	Present	112	47	152	153	123		"	"	146
	Imperfect	114	"	"	"	"		"	"	"
	Perfect	116	"	"	"	"		"	"	"
	Pluperfect	"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"
Imperative	Present	134	"		195	45		"	"	62
	Future	"	"		"	"		"	"	"
Infinitive	Present	42	"	118	120	132		"	"	119
	Perfect	126	"	"	"	"	146	"	"	"
	Future	"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"
Participle — Future		184	"	128	131	88		"	"	"

Below is a table in colors, showing more readily the relative position of the various portions of the conjugations in six of the books studied. Bennett and Jones have both been omitted from this table because they introduce the four conjugations separately, as given in the grammars, which makes it difficult and unnecessary to tabulate them. Coy has been left out because he introduces moods between parts of the same mood, thus making an insurmountable difficulty in tabulating. This table is to demonstrate the great variation in the order of moods in different books: —

	Collar & Daniell.	Tuell & Fowler.	Smiley & Storke.	Tetlow.	Hamer.	Scudder.
First						
Second						
Third						
Fourth						
Fifth		*				
Sixth						
Seventh						
Eighth						
Ninth						

* Except the gerundive, which is given by Tuell & Fowler with the gerund and supine.

Key to above table:

Indicative Mood, All Conjugations,
Subjunctive " , " " .
Active Imperative, " " .
Passive Imperative, " " .
Active Infinitive, " " .
Passive Infinitive, " " .
Active Participles, " " .
Passive Participles, " " .
Gerunds and Supines, " " .

Two general plans of arrangement are found in the nine books under discussion, viz: the four conjugations, given in their regular order, as in any Latin grammar, and similar portions of the four conjugations treated together. Bennett and Jones both adhere to the former plan; Collar & Daniell, Tuell & Fowler, Smiley & Storke, Tetlow, Coy, Hamer, and Scudder, follow the latter.

Bennett and Jones, although they both introduce each conjugation separately, arranged as in a grammar, vary materially in their methods of presentation. Bennett gives the conjugations in their entirety, to be digested bodily; Jones scatters them through forty-two lessons.

The more usual plan is to introduce one or more tenses of a mood, or an entire mood, and carry it through the four conjugations before taking up any other parts of the conjugation; i.e., similar parts of the four conjugations are taken up together. Sometimes the units followed are large, sometimes small. Hamer, Coy, and Tetlow are the strictest and most radical in following this plan. In no instance do they introduce any portion of any conjugation without introducing, simultaneously or very soon, similar portions of all the others. Hamer has similar parts of the four conjugations printed side by side, probably for the purpose of having the pupil compare them, a plan which

is also followed by Coy in a portion of his book. Tetlow, being based upon the plan of giving grammar references, gives no paradigms. Coy and Tetlow differ from Hamer in that they do not follow the usual order of moods so closely as does the latter. Coy places infinitives, gerunds, and supines, between portions of the indicative, introduces the imperfect before the present subjunctive, and otherwise departs from the order usually found. What the advantages of this plan may be, he does not state in his prefaces. Tetlow follows the very unusual plan of leaving the subjunctive until almost the last, only the infinitive following it. Collar & Daniell are somewhat less radical in their arrangement of the conjugations than the two books just discussed. They do not, at the outset, introduce all forms of one kind in the four conjugations at once. In fact, much of the indicative mood is covered by giving a tense in the indicative in one voice of one or two conjugations in one lesson and following it with similar forms of remaining conjugations. Later, however, in the subjunctive, participles, etc., they introduce similar forms of the four conjugations at one time. Scudder, while following a plan of arrangement very similar to that of Collar & Daniell, differs somewhat from them, in that he gives a larger amount to be learned per lesson at the outset. Smiley & Storke, while adhering to the same general

method of placing the moods of different conjugations, introduce similar portions of the indicative and subjunctive of the four conjugations separately, but in consecutive lessons on conjugation. In the treatment of the infinitive, participle, imperative, gerund, and supine, however, they introduce the four similar forms at a time. Tuell & Fowler introduce the entire indicative of one conjugation, scattered through several lessons, followed by the indicative of the next conjugation. Then follow the infinitive and participle (except the gerundive). Next comes the subjunctive, presented according to the same plan as the indicative, but more rapidly. After the subjunctive, are introduced the imperative, gerund, gerundive, and supens.

Syntax.

General Method.

The general method of presenting each syntactical relation is practically the same in all books examined except Bellum Helvetium, Harper & Burgess, Coy, and Richards. The usual method of introducing a construction is to give a rule and examples to which the rule applies, usually presenting examples before the rule, but sometimes the rule is given first. The books above mentioned introduce the rule without any regular list

of examples, but refer to the text used in reading. In Bellum Helveticum and Harper & Burgess, rules are frequently given in the form of observations or notes based on the text. In this way, the books following the usual method, in form if not in fact, make the reading appear as subservient to the grammar; the inductive books above mentioned present the grammar as incidental to the reading. We regret that the plan of the four exceptional books mentioned above makes it necessary that they be omitted from the greater part of our discussion of syntax, as it is, in most cases, impossible to secure the necessary data.

The Cases.

General Arrangement.

In general arrangement of the cases and of the various divisions of the cases there is wide variation. Of all the books examined, only Bennett presents all of the uses of each case before introducing any of the uses of the other cases. Hamer comes near doing so, but introduces the ablative absolute apart from other uses of the ablative. None of the others shows any well defined plan of arrangement. Special uses of the cases are often introduced because some other subject opens a convenient place for them, as, the ablative

absolute just after the participle. Sometimes, two or more constructions in some way alike, are introduced together, as, the place constructions. There is no established usage as to which of the oblique cases shall be discussed first. In considering which of the oblique cases is first introduced, we have not taken into account the very brief general remarks on cases usually made in the introduction. The accusative is the first of the oblique cases discussed in any of its phases by Bennett, Collar & Daniell, and Tuell & Fowler. Tetlow, Coy, and Jones begin with a use of the ablative. Smiley & Storke, and Scudder treat a part of the genitive first. Hamer, in the discussions of the cases in their entirety also introduces the genitive first, but discusses the ablative absolute apart from all other ablative constructions and before the genitive. It should be noticed that none of the nine books discusses the dative first.

In discussing the four principal oblique cases, we have adopted the order given by Bennett, but have not followed his order in the uses of the cases.

The Accusative.

The order in which the principal uses of the accusative are taken up, varies somewhat. In every instance,

the accusative of direct object is introduced first, as is natural. Bennett, Smiley & Storke, Tuell & Fowler, Hamer, and Jones, follow with the accusative of extent of time and space. Collar & Daniell, and Tetlow, present the accusative of limit of motion second. Scudder introduces the extent of time relation second, the limit of motion third, and the extent of space fourth. Scudder and Jones are the only ones of the books examined that separate the relations of extent of time and extent of space.

The treatment of the accusative of direct object is brief in every case, probably because of the simplicity of that relation and the familiarity of pupils with it before taking up the study of Latin. The accusative of extent of time and space is treated, except in the two instances above mentioned, as one kind of relation, i. e. the time and space relations are considered analogous. The accusative of limit of motion is usually introduced in connection with other expressions of place, this plan being followed by Collar & Daniell, Tuell & Fowler, Scudder, Jones, Smiley & Storke, and Tetlow. Bennett and Hamer introduce the limit of motion relation along with other accusative constructions.

The Dative.

The datives of indirect object, of possessor, of service,

with adjectives, with compounds, with intransitive verbs, and of agent, are presented in most instances. The dative of reference is rarely given. The dative with compounds is, in some instances, omitted, as is also the dative with intransitive verbs, possibly because these relations are very easily learned in later work.

The dative of indirect object is, in almost every case, the first discussed. The treatment of it is necessarily very similar in all of the books. It is compared with the English to relation and with English expressions in which to is understood. Scudder makes one especially useful suggestion concerning the indirect object, saying that "care must be taken to distinguish the indirect from the direct object, as the preposition to is often omitted in English." The dative of possessor is always introduced early. A serious difficulty that has to be met by every book is the lack of any good English expression exactly analogous to the dative of possessor. Several attempt to span the chasm by the use of such unusual English expressions as, "The book is to the boy;" others translate it simply with a clause containing have. The dative of service is variously introduced. Some present it alone; others give it as one of two datives, of which the other denotes the object with reference to which the purpose is directed, as, "Patrī honōrī est," given by Hamer. The dative with adjectives is usually treated briefly without calling

attention to the similarity of this use to that with verbs, but Bennett makes special mention of the analogy of the two relations. It is usual to treat the dative with compound verbs as a separate relation, not connected with the dative of indirect object; Bennett introduces it as a variety of the dative of indirect object. Tetlow presents with the dative of indirect object some datives with compounds, but makes no special mention of them. Hamer does not speak of the dative with compound verbs at all in the brief list of uses of the dative. The dative with intransitive verbs, like the dative with compounds, is usually treated as a distinct relation. Bennett, as in the case of the dative with compounds, includes the the dative with intransitive verbs under the dative of indirect object. Tetlow does likewise, but makes no mention of this relation by giving it a sub-heading. Hamer includes this use of the dative under the rule that, "Verbs or adjectives including the idea expressed by to or for take the dative," thus, like Bennett, suggesting some analogy between the verb relation to the dative and the adjective relation. The dative of agent is usually introduced very late, most frequently being presented with the gerundive or closely following it, because of its intimate association with that form. Bennett, however, on account of the plan of his book, intro-

duces the dative of agent with the other dative relations. This use of the dative gives almost no opportunity for any exhibition of originality on the part of authors, so that it is treated practically the same by all, and the amount of space devoted to it is almost the same in proportion to the size of the books.

The Genitive.

The partitive genitive, possessive genitive, and the subjective and objective genitives, comprise the list of genitive constructions whose treatment we have investigated. The partitive genitive, or genitive of the whole, is introduced by Tuell & Fowler along with the comparison of adjectives, probably because of the frequent use of the comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives with the partitive genitive. Tetlow and Scudder both follow the comparison of adjectives closely with the partitive genitive, the latter giving this construction a place with numerals, which he probably does because of the frequent use of numerals with the partitive genitive. Smiley & Storke, Hamer, and Bennett, all have comparatives and the partitive genitive absolutely separated, it being necessary, in the case of the latter two, to introduce them separately on account of their plans of placing all uses of each case together. The possessive genitive is only rarely discussed at all, probably on account of the simplicity

of the construction. Bennett is the only one of the books examined that treats it fully. The subjective and objective genitives are also much neglected, only Bennett and Tetlow treating of the former, and only Bennett, Tetlow, and Scudder, of the latter.

The Ablative.

The ablative of agent, although doubtless a simpler construction than the ablative of means, follows the latter, except in Bennett and Hamer. This circumstance is brought about by the fact that it is necessary to introduce the passive voice before introducing the relation of agent, while it is possible to present the means construction with the active voice before giving any passive forms. Bennett classifies the ablative of means under "Instrumental Uses," and Agent under "Genuine Ablative Uses," or from-uses. Hamer presents cause, manner, and means together, giving only one example to illustrate the three constructions. Duell & Fowler lay considerable stress upon the transformation of a nominative into an ablative of agent along with the changing of the verb from active to passive. The ablative of manner is usually introduced early. Bennett gives it under the "Instrumental Uses." There is little variation in the treatment of this construction. The ablatives of place where and place whence are usually grouped with other expressions of place.

In Bennett, however, they are grouped with other uses of the ablative. Tuell & Fowler give a long list of sentences, of which some illustrate each of the relations of place, and in which are included examples both of place whence and place where. The ablative of time is always introduced early, probably because of its simplicity. Its treatment is, in all cases, brief. The ablative of comparison always follows very closely the comparison of adjectives, for which the reason is obvious; except in Bennett, who places it with the from- uses of the ablative. Another construction almost invariably introduced soon after the comparison of adjectives is the ablative of degree of difference, a construction which Bennett places among the instrumental uses of the ablative. Tetlow introduces the comparison and degree of difference relations in the same lesson. The usual method of explaining the ablative of degree of difference is to say that it is to be translated by the English by, but Jones makes no use of by in his translation of this construction. The ablative of cause varies much in the place of its introduction. Jones, Collar & Daniell, Tuell & Fowler, Smiley & Storke, and Scudder, all introduce it in the first half of the book; Hamer and Tetlow both place it in the second half. Bennett classifies it among instrumental uses. The treatment is brief

and very similar in every instance except the one just mentioned. The ablative with certain deponents is usually presented when deponent verbs are first introduced. Collar & Daniell, Jones, Smiley & Storke, Tuell & Fowler, and Tetlow, all present deponent verbs and the ablative with deponents in the same lesson. Scudder follows deponent verbs closely with this construction. Both Bennett and Hamer present it along with other ablative constructions. It is interesting to notice that Bennett classifies this construction under the ablative of means. Aside from this departure from the normal treatment, the discussions in the books examined do not vary to any considerable degree. The ablative absolute is usually introduced very soon after the participle, just a little past the middle of the book. Tuell & Fowler, however, present it almost at the close. Collar & Daniell introduce it on the one hundred fortieth page in one hundred sixty-nine pages of lessons. The purpose of these authors in placing this somewhat difficult construction near the end of the first year's work is probably to leave the thorough mastery of it to be completed in the second year. All of the books examined, except Hamer, give literal translations of the ablative ablative along with

a correct English translation. Hamer gives only the correct English translation. Naturally, more space is given to the ablative absolute than to any other oblique case construction.

The Subjunctive Mood.

Purpose and Result Clauses.

All of the books examined introduce purpose clauses before result clauses. The latter subject invariably follows the former closely. Tetlow and Jones designate them by the names final and consecutive clauses respectively, terms which are frequently used in grammars. In discussing purpose clauses introduced by ut and nē, Collar & Daniell give two model sentences in the present tense in their first lesson on the subject, and give various shades of meaning possible. In the next lesson they treat of purpose clauses in past tenses, and of result clauses, giving two model sentences to illustrate each. Practically no comment is made on result clauses, for it is assumed that that relation is easily understood after a study has been made of purpose clauses. Bennett's treatment of purpose and result clauses

includes very little of an explanatory nature. Tuell & Fowler are somewhat fuller in their discussion of purpose and result clauses than are the two mentioned above, laying more stress upon an understanding of the parts of the clauses. Whether this tends to a more thorough knowledge of these clauses on the part of pupils, we shall not attempt to discuss. Smiley & Storke give a list of six model sentences illustrating the use of purpose clauses, and a list of four illustrating the use of result clauses, — longer lists than are found in some of the books already discussed. Their remarks on both subjects are, however, brief. Tetlow, although he merely gives references to grammars for the greater part of the discussion of purpose and result clauses, gives a larger amount of matter relating to these subjects in his "observations and inferences" than is found in the regular discussions given in the books mentioned above. Hamer gives merely short paragraphs on purpose and result clauses, including them in a page on "Uses of the Subjunctive." Jones gives numerous examples, but no comments, leaving that part to the grammars to which he refers. Scudder's treatment is somewhat unusual, in that he takes special notice

of substantive clauses of purpose and result. Some introduce relative clauses of purpose and result along with those introduced by ut, nē, and ut nōn, while others introduce them separately. Tetlow, Tuell & Fowler, Jones and Scudder, belong to the former class; Collar & Daniell and Smiley & Storke to the latter. Bennett introduces relative clauses of purpose along with purpose clauses introduced by ut and nē, but does not present relative clauses of result along with those introduced by ut and ut nōn.

The Subjunctive in Commands and Appeals.

The subjunctive in commands and appeals does not, of course, occupy any such large amount of space as do purpose and result clauses. Collar & Daniell introduce this use of the subjunctive with the imperative, a plan which is also followed by Tuell & Fowler. Bennett places it under the volitive subjunctive. Hamer presents it very briefly with other uses of the subjunctive. Smiley & Storke, Tetlow, and Scudder, give this construction among independent uses of the subjunctive. Jones, strangely enough, introduces this subject along with the ablative of comparison, giving one list of examples including sentences illustra-

tive of both subjects.

Indirect Question.

The subjunctive in indirect question is not introduced in the first half of a book, except by Hamer, who presents all of the important uses of the subjunctive together. Smiley & Storke introduce it only forty pages from the close of their lessons. All of the books examined except Bennett, Hamer, and Jones, give the direct form of the question along with the indirect. Tetlow runs one indirect question through twelve different forms, for the purpose of showing the sequence of tenses in indirect questions. None of the others gives so complete a list of possible combinations. Bennett places indirect questions under substantive clauses.

Conditional Sentences.

Conditional sentences are always introduced in the second half of a book, and very often are left until almost the close of the lessons. In all of the books examined, except Bennett, Jones, and Hamer, they come between the one hundred fiftieth and one hundred eightieth pages. Below are outlines showing the classifications adopted by different authors:

Tetlow.

- Present and Past Suppositions.
  - Protasis Indeterminate.
  - Protasis False.
- Future Suppositions.

Tuell & Fowler.

- Simple.
- Less Vivid Future.
- Contrary to Fact.

Scudder

- Simple
  - Present
  - Past
- Future.
  - More vivid.
  - Less vivid.
- Contrary to Fact.
  - Present.
  - Past.

Jones.

Not classified.

Smiley & Stoelse.

- Present.
- Future.
- Contrary to Fact.

Bennett.

- First type.— Nothing implied as to reality of supposed case.
- Second type.— 'Should' — 'would' type.
- Third type.— Supposed case represented as contrary to fact.

It will be noticed that even the nomenclature differs in some instances. No subject in syntax receives more attention from the authors of Latin books. The necessity of extended treatment is brought about by the diversity and complexity of forms assumed by conditional sentences.

Relative Clauses of Characteristic.

Relative clauses of characteristic are not treated very fully in any of the books examined, some of them omitting this subject altogether. Bennett gives the most complete account of them. The fact that he introduces them in the same lesson with result clauses is probably to be explained by the intimate relation of the two constructions. Smiley & Storke give an account of about the same length as Bennett's, but not quite so complete.

Cum Temporal, Causal, and Concessive.

The arrangement of the three kinds of cum clauses varies considerably. Tuell & Fowler, Hamer, Scudder, and Collar & Daniell, all give the temporal, causal and concessive uses of cum together; Bennett and Jones both group the clauses, not according to the introductory word, but according as they are expressions of time, cause, or concession. Smiley

& Storke give cum causal and concessive in one lesson, and cum temporal in the next. Tetlow gives all temporal clauses together and later gives cum causal and concessive. The two general plans followed, with more or less variation, it will be seen are: first, to regard a common subordinate conjunction as binding different kinds of clauses into one class; and, second, to consider only the real nature of the clauses themselves, regardless of introductory words. Few constructions occupy as much space in any of the books, as do cum clauses.

Indirect Discourse.

Indirect discourse is usually introduced at a point just beyond the middle of a book, but Tetlow presents it only twenty-nine pages before the close of his regular lessons. Every book examined is careful to make its model sentences cover different tenses, so as to accustom the pupil to forms other than the simplest. Tetlow treats under "Indirect Discourse," the indirect expressions of commands, which is unusual. Jones, in his third lesson on indirect discourse, gives an admirable "Table showing the changes made in Moods and Tenses when Direct Discourse becomes Indirect." In this table, he shows every change in mood or tense that may

be necessary. The usual plan followed in treating indirect discourse is to give the simplest forms first, followed later by discussions of subordinate clauses in indirect discourse. In every instance, subordinate clauses in indirect discourse are treated near the close of the book.

Below are two tables, of which the first shows the number of the page upon which some important syntactical constructions may be found in each book, and of which the second shows the number of pages devoted to regular discussion of various subjects: —

	Collar & Daniell	Bennett.	Tuell & Fowler.	Smiley & Stoke.	Tetlow.	Coy.	Harman	Jones.	Scudder.
Genitive.	26	107	11	23	18	22	78	125	12
Dative. . . .	30	103	16	61	24	74	79	45	15
Accusative.	23	98	89	59	14	92	82	37	76
Ablative of Means	45	113	35	89	[illegible]	41	83	33	24
" " Agent	83	111	51	92	29		"		85
" " Manner	47	114	39	78			"		41
" " Cause	64	113	54	75	29	41	"	59	45
" " Place	31	118	123	92				86	
" " Time	75	119	45	69	61	168		90	137
" Absolute	140	118	181	72	84	91	62	103	129
Subjunctive in Purpose Clauses	112	130	153	159	152		39	119	156
" " Result "	114	132	158	167	162		"	123	163
" " Commands & Appeals.	134	126	163	153			"	117	147
" " Indirect Questions.	116	141	152	173	124	161	"	139	151
Conditional Sentences.	158	143	166	176	172	194	101	127	171
Subjunctive after Verbs of Fearing.	162			162					167
Temporal Clauses.	156	133	172	189	183	162	77	137	185
Clauses of Characteristic.		132	[illegible]	171	167				
Causal Clauses.	156	133	175	187	189	163		135	186
Indirect Discourse.	128	145	118	104	132	188		141	124

	Collar & Daniell.	Bennett.	Tuell & Fowler.	Smiley & Storke.	Hamer.	Scudder.
Descriptive Genitive.	1/6					
Partitive " .	2/5	1/4	2/5	2/5	1/15	1/4
Possessive " .		1/6			1/16	
Subjective " .		1/8				
Objective " .		1/10				1/4
Dative with Adjectives.	1/4	1/4	2/5	1/5	1/15	1/5
" of Possessor.	1/3	1/8	2/5	1/5	1/15	1/4
" " Service.	1/3	1/3	2/5	1/4	1/7	1/3
" with Compounds.	2/5	1/4	2/5	2/5		
" " Intransitive Verbs	1/3	1/3	3/5			
" of Agent.	1/4	1/6	2/3	1/3	1/10	1/3
" of Indirect Object.	1/6	1	1/3	1/4	2/5	1/2
Ablative of Means	1/3	1/2	2/5	1/5	1/30	1/4
" " Manner	1/2	1/5	1/2	1/3	1/30	1/2
" " Place where.	1/4		1/7			1/4
" " " whence	1/3		1/4	1/3		
" " Time.	1/7	1/5	2/5	1/3		1/4
" " Agent.	1/4	1/8	2/5	2/5		1/3
" " Comparison.	1/5	1/8	2/5	1/3	1/10	1/3
" " Cause.	1/3	1/4	1/3	1/3	1/30	1/5
" " Degree of Difference	1/4	1/6	2/5	1/3		1/2
" Absolute.	1	1/2	2 1/2	4/5	1/3	2

(Continued on next page.)

	Collar & Daniell.	Bennett.	Twell & Forcker.	Smiley & Storke.	Hamer.	Sandder.
Ablative of Specification.	1/5	1/4	1/3	1/5		1/4
" with Certain Deponents.	1/4	1/6	1/4	2/5	1/15	1/3
Accusative of Direct Object.	1/5	1/2	2/5	1/5	1/30	1/15
" " Limit of Motion.	1/5	1/4	1/5	1/3	1/10	1/5
" " Extent.	1/4	1/6	2/5	1/3	1/10	1/4
Locative.	9/10	1/4	1/15	1/6	1/7	1/7
Purpose clauses with ut and ne	1/2	1/3	1/2	2/3	1/30	5/6
Result " " " - ut non	1/2	1/5	1/2	3/5	1/15	3/4
Indirect Question.	1/3	2/5	3/5	1	1/15	2/5
Indirect Discourse.	9/10	1 1/2	2	1/2	2/3	1 1/2
Subjunctive in Commands and Appeals	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/6	1/15	
" after Verbs of Fearing.	1/4	1/5	2/5	2/5		1/3
Relative Clauses of Purpose.	1/4	1/8	1/6	1/3		1/5
Conditional Sentences.	1 1/5	1	2	2 1/3	1/2	2
Cum temporal, causal, and concessive.	1/2	3/4	1 2/5	1 1/3	1/6	1 1/2
Relative Clauses of Characteristic.		2/5	2/5	2/5		

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